BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1841.** **New Series No. 19.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are:

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Muncherjee Nusservanjee, Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Out-stations, that he has received a supply of superior and fashionable Invoice of Millinery, by the Ship "*Sir Edward Paget*," from one of the first houses in Paris, "*Madame Bonney*," and which is now exposed for Sale on Commission, as follows:—Gros de Naples, Satteens of Colours, Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Perfumery of various kinds; Lace, Bonnets and Caps, Artificial Flowers, Muslins of various Colours, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Shoes of different colours, and Ribbons of all sorts, with numerous other articles.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day the 12th Instant, will be sold by Public Auction, at his Residence near Byculla Tank, the Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware of Dr. HENDERSON, the same consists of Dinner and Breakfast sets, Dessert ditto, Candlesticks, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Blackwood Damask Couches, Dining, Card, and Round Tables, Side board, Screens, Teapoys, Chairs, Large and small Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Glasses; a double barrelled Gun by Wilkinson nearly new, &c. &c. Also if not previously disposed of, a Phæton, a pair of High Caste young Arab Bay Horses, a Shigram and Horse, and a set of English double Harness.

No Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION

THE Fifth Annual Examination will (D. V.) be held in the Institution Rooms, Military Square, this day Friday the 12th Inst. The examination of the School Division will commence precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., and that of the College Division about two hours later. The Chair will be occupied by the Honorable JAMES FARISH, Esq.

Bombay, 9th February 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEEAH HAJEE ADAM KHAN of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to JOHN VAUPELL Esquire, Gentlemen, also of Bombay Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Garden ground with the Messuages, Tenements or dwelling houses standing therein together with half a well of water and all the Cocoanut, Brab, Mangoe and other trees and plants whatsoever therein situate at Bandora in Salsette on the North side of the Bandora Hill, and known by the name of Jubadee Beebee Chee Warree; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of inheritance or Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the aforesaid purchaser or to his agent MAHOMED YOONOOS HAFFIZ at the Court House within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom. Dated this 10th day of February in the year of our Lord 1841.

જાહેર નામું *

થી ખબર આપીછે જે મીસાં હાજી આદંમખાંન મીસ્રી મુમણજનો રેવાશી મુલકમાં ને જાંન વાપેલ શાહેબ મી મુમણજનો રે વાશી છે તેહેને વાડી ૧ તેમજ ઘેરબાર ત થા ભાપરાં હોઈ તે ઋખાં તથા તેમાંનો હ રબો પાંણીનો કુવો તેહનોછે તે ઋખાંત થા નાડ માડ ફેરો વીગરે બીજાં જેહડ જાડપાંન હોઈ તે ઋખાં વેચાતી આપવાને કરાર કરેઓછે તે વાડી નાંગે જોખાદા બીબીચે વાડી મી વાંદરાં મજે ભાશટીમાં કુંવારની ઉતર દસાછે તે વાડી ઉપર જે નો વારશાનો અથવા ગીરો દારીનો વીગરે બીજી હસી તરેનો દાવો અથવા લેણું હો ઈ તે ખાણીને થી બાંણ કરીછે કે તે ખાણત તે ખણી ઉપર લખેલા ખરીદદાર અથવા તેહનુ માંણસ મારફત કંનુસ કુ પ્રીજ ફોરટની હવેલી મજેછે તેનાં શાલ લાત્રાં આજથી દાહડા ૧૪ ઋખીનો લા વે નહી તો તે ખણીનો અથવા તે ખણી ઓનો દાવો રદ ખાતલ થસે લખી તારી ખ ૧૦ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૪૧ અંગરેજી *

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

SIXTY-EIGHTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Fort St. George; Govt. Lottery Office, 19th January 1841.

THE Sixty-eighth Government Lottery, for Company's Rupees (5,15,000) Five Lacs and Fifteen Thousand, under the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council consisting of (5,000) Five Thousad Tickets, in Two Classes, to be conducted under the management of the Superintendent and Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS,

1 Prize of		20,000
1 do of		10,000
1 do of		5,000
3 do of	2,500	7,500
3 do of	1,200	3,600
5 do of	400	2,000
33 do of	130	4,290
453 do of	70	31,710
500		84,100

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of		70,000
1 do of		30,000
1 do of		15,000
2 do of	7,000	14,000
4 do of	4,000	16,000
8 do of	2,000	16,000
15 do of	1,000	15,000
30 do of	500	15,000
102 do of	200	20,400
1,050 do of	160	1,68,000
		3,79,40

1,714 Prizes
3,286 Blanks — Company's Rupees 4,63,500
To be appropriated to the Lottery 51,500
5,000 Tickets — Company's Rupees...5,15,000

COMPUTATION.

5,000 Tickets at 40 Commpany's Rupees each, is..... 2,00,000
500 Deduct in the First Class.

4,500 Tickets at 70 Company's Rupees each, is..... 3,15,000

Company's Rupees..5,15,000

The price of a Ticket in the First Class is Company's Rupees..... 40
The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, is Co's Rupees.....70

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class is Company's Rupees..... 110

1st. The Capital Prize of 70,000 Company's Rupees in the Second Class, will be a floating Prize on the last day of drawing.

2d. No Ticket will be renewed into the Second Class, unless the Ticket of the First Class be produced, or the full price of the Ticket in the Second Class be paid, in the event of the First Class Ticket having either been mislaid or lost. No part of the full price so paid will be refunded upon the subsequent production of the Ticket of the First Class, and the party so paying will be held responsible for any consequence of refusal by the superintendent to renew such First Class Ticket, when produced by any other person.

3d. The renewal of Tickets into the Second Class will cease one day before that which may be fixed for the first drawing of that Class, and all unexchanged Tickets will then be disposed of for the full price of that Class, without reference to unrenewed First Class Tickets which may be held by parties.

4th. The price of the Tickets will be liable to augmentation during the drawings of the Second Class.

5th. Prizes in the Two Classes drawn to Tickets sold at Madras are payable at the Government Bank, ten days after the conclusion of the drawings of the Classes respectively; and all Prizes drawn to Tickets sold at Out Stations are payable by the Collectors or Paymasters from whom they may have been purchased, within thirty days from the conclusion of the drawing of each Class, but after that period by the Government Bank at Madras.

6th. No Prize Ticket will be discharged unless presented for payment within one year from the conclusion of the drawing of the Lottery, nor will any representation of the loss of Tickets be attended to unless made within that period.

7th. No deduction will be made from the amount of Prize.

8th. The Tickets will be sold to personal applicants at the Government Lottery Office, and as such other Public Offices at the Presidency as may be hereafter named, and at the Offices of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out Stations.

9th. The Tickets will be ready for sale on Friday the 19th February and the drawing of the First Class will commence on Monday the 29th March 1841.

A BROOKE, *Supt.*

NOTICE.

Persons in the Provinces who may be unable to purchase Tickets or to renew them at the Offices of the Paymasters or Collectors at Out Stations, are expected to employ their Agents at Madras, in the purpose or renewal of them. Communication by Letter with the Superintendent for the above purpose, will not be attended to.

A. BROOKE, *Supt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1841.

Mr. Frank Sims, acting second assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence until the 1st proximo, to remain at the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1841.

J. R. Crawford Esq. accountant general, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 15th instant, under Section XI of the new Absentee Regulations to remain at the Presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1841.

Lieutenant J. H. Burke, assistant to the superintendent of roads &c. is allowed to remain at the presidency, on sick certificate, until the 28th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him, under date the 9th ultimo.

Major A. C. Peat, C. B. received charge of the department of roads, tanks &c. from captain R. Foster, on the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in the Council is pleased to sanction an increase in the number of 1st Grade Medical Apprentices from 49 to 52.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1841.

The following temporary arrangements made by the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut, are to continue in force until further orders.

Rao Sahib Ambashunker Brijroy, to be sudder ameen at Broach.

Azum Azuluttee Jamalloodeen to act as sudder ameen at Dholka.

Azam Oomyaran Mucknuram, to be moonsiff at Surat.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1841.

Azum Luximon Dhondeo, moonsiff of Mahar, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one year, to proceed to Mathura, for the benefit of his health.

Venaik Saddashew Thakoor, is appointed to the office of government pleader, in the Rutnagherry adawlut, from the 1st of October last.

Lieutenant W. Reynolds, assistant general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 20th proximo, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th February 1841.

No. 84 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to remove Captain William Ward of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Political Department, and to place that Officer at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 85 of 1841.—The following Statements, shewing the Officers belonging to this Presidency who are entitled to participate in the General Off. Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, is published for general information:

No. 1.

STATEMENT *shewing the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance to Sharers in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year* 1840, *exclusive of the Sum payable from the General Treasury in India or in England.*

Officer on Fixed Share £ 543.

Senior List Lieutenant General W. H. Blachford, Europe.

Commandants of Regiments of Light Cavalry.
Half Sharers.

Major General J. P. Dunbar, Full year Europe.
Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. Full year India..... Rupees 3413 5 4
Lieut.-Col.-Commdt. B. Sandwith, C. B. Full year Europe.

Artillery.
Half Sharers.

Major General C. Hodgson,* Full year Europe.
Major General Richard Whish, Full year Europe.
Colonel. S. R. Strover, Full year Europe.
Colonel. L. C. Russell, C. B. Full year Europe.

Infantry.
Full Sharers.

Lieut. General J. W. Morris, Full year Europe.
Lieut. General John Skelton, Full year Europe.
Major General H. S. Osborne, Full year Europe.
Major General William Roome, Full year Europe.
Major General Sir David Leighton, K. C. B. Full year Europe.
Major General Sir Thomas Corsellis, K. C. B. Full year Europe.
Half Sharers.
Major General G. R. Kemp,* Full year Europe.
Major General H. Roome,* Full year Europe.
Major General J. Cunningham,* Full year Europe.
Major General J. F. Dyson,* Full year Europe.
Major General W. D. Cleiland, Full year Europe.
Major General B. W. D. Sealy, Full year Europe.
Major General W. Gilbert, Full year Europe.
Major General B. Kennett, Full year India..... Rupees 3413 5 4
Major General A. Aitchison, Full year Europe.
Major General A. Hogg, Full year Europe.
Major General W. Hull, C. B. (the late) from 1st January to 9th Nov. 1840, inclusive, Full year Europe.
Major General E. W. Shuldham, Full year Europe.
Major General J. Mayne, C. B. Full year Europe.
Major General W. Sandwith, C. B. Full year Europe.
Major General J. Salter, C. B. Full year Europe.
Major General Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt. & C. B. Full year Europe.
Major General Sir J. Sutherland, K. L. S. Full year Europe.
Major General F. D. Ballantine, from 10th November to 31st December 1840 inclusive, vice Hull deceased, Full year Europe.
Captain J. M. Shortt, Full Share, Full year India..... Rupees 6400 0 0

No. 2.

STATEMENT *shewing the name of Invalid Officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year* 1840, *and the proportion payable to him in advance on that account.*

Native Veteran Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill Full year India..... Rupees 2000 0 0

No. 86 of 1841.—Lieutenant W. T. C. Scriven of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 87 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, and as a Veterinary Surgeon on this Establishment.

Infantry.

Ranked and posted to the 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I. in G. G. O. 21st October 1840.—No. 332 Mr. Christopher Charles Hodgson. Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd January 1841.

Ranked and posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 20th December 1840.—No. 331—Mr. Thomas Bidlock Webster, Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd January 1841.

Ditto No. 350—Mr. Henry Weston, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 347—Mr. William Mercer Brodie, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 265—Mr. Henry Shewell, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 318—Mr. Robert James Madden, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 323—Mr. Augustus Robert Boyce, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 311—Mr. John Brown, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 356—Mr. Frederick James Groube, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 374—Mr. Montagu John Battye, ditto ditto.
Ditto No. 322—Mr. George Robert Grimes, ditto ditto.
Ditto. No. 316—Mr. Charles Edward Brassnell, ditto ditto.

Medical Establishment.

No. 272—Veterinary Surgeon James Hoey, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant W. B. Ponsonby of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd January 1841.

No. 88 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment. Mr. H. P. Tyacke is promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.

Ranked and Posted to Regiments in G. G. O. 29th December 1840.—No. 364—Mr. William Henry Palin, Date of arrival at Bombay, 30th January 1841.

Ditto ditto No. 284—Mr. George Skottowe, ditto ditto.

Ditto ditto No. 365—Mr. Robert Naylor Laurie, ditto ditto.

Ditto ditto No. 423—Mr. Henry Phillips Tyacke, ditto 1st February 1841.

Captain R. M. M. Cooke of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and A. N. Maclean of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 30th January 1841.

No. 89 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain Boscawen, dated 12th November last, appointing Brevet Captain Cartwright of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Commissariat, from the date of Captain Heath's departure from Dadur.

An order by the same Officer, dated the 20th November last, appointing Lieutenant Jeremie, of the 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to succeed Brevet Captain Cartwright as Commissariat Officer at Dadur.

No. 90 of 1841.—The appointment of Mr. Richard Gurney, to be an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, as notified in General Order No. 50, dated 13th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 91 of 1841.—An order by Brigadier Farquharson, Commanding in Lower Scinde, dated 5th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Stanley, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, a 2nd Class Commissariat Agent at Tatta, vice Chadwick deceased, is confirmed.

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional half Share from the public Treasury.

No. 92 of 1841.—Lieutenant F. Fenwick, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

No. 93 of 1841.—Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Lester, Secretary to the Military Board, is allowed leave of absence for a period of two years, to proceed to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 94 of 1841.—Consequent upon the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Lester, Secretary to the Military Board, on sick certificate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain N. H. Thornbury, Assistant Secretary, to act as Secretary to the Military Board.

Lieutenant J. J. Cruckshank, of the Engineers to act as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, vice Thornbury, without prejudice to his situation as Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

No. 95 of 1841.—The Order appointing Lieutenant A. B. Rathborne, of the 24th Regiment N. I. to command from the 1st ultimo, the Detachment stationed over the Convicts employed at Sion and Trombay, is confirmed.

No. 96 of 1841. Ensign W. Brodie, of the 1st European Regiment is, at his own request, transfrered to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, as junior of his Rank.

No. 97 of 1841. An Order by Major-General Brooks, dated 4th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Blenkins, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to superintend the construction of a Road between Shikarpoor and Sukkur, is confirmed.

No. 98 of 1841.—The following promotions are made:—

Poona Auxiliary Horse.

First Senior Duffedar Nizamoodeen Khan to be Jemedar, vice Yeswunt Row killed in action, Date of Rank 1st September 1840.

Second Senior Duffedar Wazoo to be Jemedar, vice Alliar Khan deceased, 24th September 1840.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1841.

No. 99 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information, the following description of the Limits of the Dapoolee Cantonment.

The Limits of the Dapoolee Cantonment are marked by 9 Stone Pillars built up with Chunam and white washed.

No. 1 or extreme N. W. Pillar, is situated on a hill close to the road into Camp from Hurnee, by the village of Gumowneh.

No. 2 N. E. in position with the former is at the back of the Hospital on a hill.

No. 3 N. E. is at the extremity of the same hill.

No. 4 N. E. is on a point of hill at the back of the Pensioners Lines.

No. 5 N. E. closes our pillars on this line and is situated near a Musselman Burying-ground right side of the road leading to Talsoorah.

No. 6 S. E. is on a hill at the back of Captain Swanson's House.

No. 7 S. E is on a point of a hill facing Jullghaum.

No. 8 S. E. the extreme point to the South is on a rising ground to the left of the road near the Village of Jallghaum.

No. 9 is the extreme point S. W. on a hill and near some huts a little beyond the Race Course.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1841.

No. 100 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Brigadier Farquharson, dated the 9th November, directing Assistant Surgeon Atkinson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to take medical chare of the Staff, from Assisstant Surgeon Deas, proceeding to Upper Scinde.

An order by the same officer dated the 9th November, appointing Captain Whitlie, of the Artillery, to the charge of the Executive Engineer's Department in Lower Scinde.

An order by the same Officer dated the 19th November, appointing Lieutenant Cotgrave, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Executive Engineer's Department in Lower Scinde, vice Whitlie.

An order by the same Officer dated the 9th November, appointing Lieutenant Thomas, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant and to take charge of the Treasure Chest in Lower Scinde.

An order by the same Officer dated 16th November, appointing Lieutenant Stowart, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant and to take charge of the Treasure Chest in Lower Scinde, vice Thomas proceeded to Sukkur.

An order by the same Officer, dated the 30th November, appointing Lieutenant Cristall, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the Deputy Assistant Commissary General's duties in Lower Scinde, during the absence of Lieutenant Preedy.

An order by Captain Elder, dated the 18th August 1840, appointing Lieutenant Jopp, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Police and Bazar Departments at Karrack, consequent on the death of the late Captain Strong.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

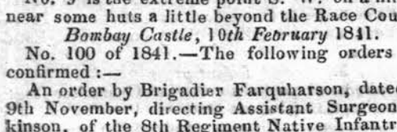
Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8th.—Capt. W. S. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I., from Tannah,
do. 10th. Cadet E. Dansey, from England.
do. do. Francis Shum, Do., from Ditto.
do. 11th. Lieut. W. M. Campbell, 4th K. O. Regt., from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12th.—Surgeon Ducat, to Poonah.



Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1841.

No. 13 of 1841.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

1. Lieutenant Frushard, from the Hugh Lindsay, to the charge of the Hon'ble Company's Schooner Shannon, from the 18th of December last.

2. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Morier, proceeding to join the Gulf Squadron, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

3. Mr. Bradshaw, to be Mate of the Honorable Company's Brig Taptee, from the 24th of November last.

4. Ensign Anderson, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Victoria, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

5. Ensign Raitt, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to join his Regiment on Field Service, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, at the Commander's Table, from the 21st of October to the 27th of November last, both days inclusive.

6. Ensign Evans, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to join his Regiment on the Field Service, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Emily, at the Commander's Table, from the 21st October to the 27th of November last, both days inclusive.

7. Ensign Robertson, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Kurrutchee on duty to be accmomodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 20th to the 23rd of December last,

8. Ensign Duke, of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding to Kurrutchee on duty, to be accomodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 20th to the 23rd of December last.

9. Assistant Surgeon Webster, Her Majesty's 41st Regiment, proceeding to Kurrutchee on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sesotris, at the Commander's Table, from the 20th to the 23rd of December last.

By the Senior Officer Commanding the Steam Flotilla, on the River Indus.

10. Lieutenant Packlington, 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, proceeding on the Iron Steam Vessel Comet, from Fauspore to Bukkur, in charge of Treasure, to be accommodated with a passage on board that Vessel, at the Commander's Table, from the 1st to the 2nd October last.

11. Major General Brooks and Staff, proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Iron Steam Vessel Snake, at the Commander's Table, from Kurrutchee to Ganah Bundur.

12. Brigadier Valliant, K. H., proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Honorable Company's Iron Steam Vessel Snake, at the Commander's Table, from Kurratchee to Ganah Bundur.

13. By requisition from the Commandant at Kurratchee, Lieutenant Symons, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on duty to the Presidency, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sesostris, at the Commander's Table, from the 23rd to the 27th of December last.

By the Commander in the Persian Gulph.

14. Lieutenant Hewitt to be Mate of the Tigris from the 21st of October to the 29th November last, instead of the 31st October to the 27th of November last.

15. Lieutenant Hewitt to be Mate of the Tigris from the 6th of December 1839 to the 7th of Jaauary 1840.

16. Lieutenant Hewitt, to the Command of the Tigris, from the 26th of January to the 7th of May last.

17. Lieutenant Hewitt, to the Command of the Royal Tiger, from the 5th of December 1840.

18. Lieutenant Draper, in temporary charge of the Tigris, from the 28th of November to the 13th of December 1840, in the room of Commander Nott, sick on shore.

19. Mr. Midshipman Dakers, proceeding to Bussorah, for the purpose of joining the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Officer's Table, from the 13th to the 17th of December last.

20. Mr. John Cook, and Mr. Robert Parker, 2nd Class Engineers, proceeding to join the Euphrates Flotilla, to be accommodated at the Warrant Officer's Table, on board the Hon'ble Company's Sloop Coote, from the 26th November to the 12th of December 1840, both days inclusive.

21. Mr. Assistant Surgeon McKenzie, to the charge of the Naval Hospital at Karrack, from the 13th to the 25th of December 1840.

22. Mr. Assistant Surgeon McKenzie, relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, proceeding to the Presidency, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, agreeably to the Government Regulations.

23. Assistant Apothecary E. Carvalho, proceeding on duty from Kurrack to Bussorah, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Warrant Officer's Table, from the 14th to the 17th December last.

By the Senior Officer in the Red Sea.

24. Lieutenant J. D. Saint Clair, proceeding on duty to the Presidency, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, at the Commander's Table, from the 12th to the 22nd of November last.

25. Assistant Political Agent, proceeding on duty to Mocha, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Schooner Constance, at the Commander's Table, from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Bombay Castle, 10th Feuary 1841.

No. 14 of 1841.—The following promotion in made:—

Mr. Midshipman Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Lynch deceased, Date of Commission, 27th November 1840.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Act. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1841.

NOTICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10th, Ship Earl of Balcarras, J. Vaux, Master, from London left Torbay 2nd October 1840. *Passengers.*—Messrs. F. Shum and E. Dansey, Cadets.

SAILED.—None.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Auckland.
BRIG.	Cleopatra.
Palinurus.	Medusa.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Dauntless.
Ingleborough.	Ramsay.
Sycee.	Thomas Coutts.
Charles Grant.	Sir Edward Paget,
Mary Ann.	Urania.
Tweed.	Earl of Balcarras.
Hugh Walker.	
Shakespeare.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Hamoody.
Pittamber Savoy.	Rutler.
Caroline.	Lady Clarke.
Colonel Newal.	Corsair.
Essavie.	Soobrow.
Maria.	Mary Gordon.
Ruby	Hindostan.
Fanny.	Bombay Castle.
Hydroose	Arab.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Drongan.
Alexander Robertson	Futteh Moobareck.
Ruparell.	Roopaulay.
St George.	
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	AMERICAN.
Harsingar.	Morrison.
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodense.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futteil Barree.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—It is now time to hear what the Madras people are doing at Mount Dilly. The anxety of the Government of the Sister Presidency to have a harbour on the Malabar Coast is very creditable to it, but I am pretty sure that the Bay of Mount Dilly will never become the desired haven.

On the South side of that prominent Head land is an extensive Bay open from S. S. E. to West, but affording good anchorage for nine months in the year, as the winds are generally from the N. W. with land and sea breezes.—It is now a good roadstead except during the first three months of the S. W. Monsoon, but if they attempt to defend it from the Monsoon by extending a breakwater to the South from the Mount, it will only prevent a ship making her escape to sea at the commencement of a Southerly gale, and Southerly gales are the most dreaded on the coast. A vessel may weigh, cut or slip and make her exit easily as the Bay is at present, but a breakwater against the Monsoon will neither defend her from a storm from the South or allow her to escape. The spot in question is at too great a distance (6 miles) from the Billiapatam river to be convenient; the locality in other respects is excellent near Mangalore, Cananore and Tellicherry and at the base of the Neelgherries.

If the Government will launch out and erect a breakwater against the Monsoon, and another on the same, continued against the Southerly gales that may be expected on May and November, we shall have a tolerable harbour, but at an enormous expense. If on the other hand they want a harbour without going to any extraordinary outlay, they have only to look a little further North for it. The ancients whose crazy vessels required seasonable shelter more than the Mariners of England (who in a gale generally content with lots of *Sea room*) were much more sharpsighted in finding snug corners. It is supposed that Merjee river is the very haven into which the wisest of men was wont to direct his mariners to steer, but let the learned decide this as they may, all I can say is that it would not diminish the fame of his wisdom if this were proved to be the case.

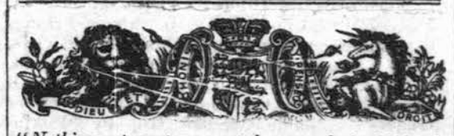
As the entrance of Merjee river may be too narrow for large ships in the Monsoon, there is the Island Anjediva 18 miles more to the N. W. and 2 or 3 miles from the extensive bay and navigable river of Carwar. Anjediva harbour does not boast such remote antiquity as Merjee, but the first navigators round the Cape selected it as the best place to career and refit their ships at, and the former operation always requires smooth water. When the merry Monarch on his marriage sent a force to possess Bombay as the dowry of the Infanta, the Government of Goa then the dominant European power in India refused to deliver it up on the stipulated terms, and the English fleet and troops retired to Anjediva to await orders from Europe. Here they were detained, probably in tents, for two or three years and most of them died from the unsuitableness of their habits and accommodations to the climate. Sir Abraham Shipman shared the fate of most of his men, and Anjediva was as much railed at as Chusan is at this day. To the death of Sir Abraham and his followers this beautiful little Island with an excellent harbour behind it may attribute its present insignificance. I am led to the above remarks by the recent Proclamation of the Governor of Goa so favourable to that Port and its dependencies. Anjediva is also in possession of the Portuguese, but as it is of no importance to them they would probably give it up for a consideration, but whether they will give the island to us or not, the harbour behind it remains the same and the mainland is British territory. Let the Madras Government establish and encourage a port here, and Goa with its bar, harbour and unstable Government will remain deserted. A harbour in this neighbourhood is a great desideratum, a number of Bugalows from Muscat and the Persian Gulph that never visit Bombay, trade regularly to the places between Anjediva and Mangalore, taking rice, pepper, sandalwood, and timber, and they would not return without specimens of our Manchester ware, if a depot was at hand. It is here about 60 miles to the Southward of Goa, that the passage up the coast becomes tedious from the prevalence of Northerly winds, and it is here where vessels from England to Bombay in the N. E. and from the Red Sea to Calcutta in the S. W. Monsoon come in with the land. The Arab ships come up thus far to clear the Northernmost dangers of the Laccadives before they stand off the coast for the Red Sea, and they would undoubtedly often fill up their vacant space with Europe Goods if they had not to beat up to Bombay for them. They do however sometimes crawl up to Bombay for this purpose, and they will generally make as long a passage from Anjediva to Bombay as they are in the habit of making from that island to the Gulph of Aden. Anjediva is now only visited by the coasting Patimars, but if ever Steam is established on the coast, it must become an important station. The passage is safe for a line of battle ships at either end of the island, and a Steamer may pass through without deviating from her course along the coast. When I have said that the new road just completed from Madras to this part of the coast require a harbour at the end of it, I have said enough and whether the port is to be at Anjediva, Merjee, Onore, Mangalore, or Mount Dilly, I shall be equally well pleased if it enjoys *prosperity*.

Yours truly,
ASIATICUS.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC *regrets that her continued absence from Bombay obliges her to postpone her Evening party of the 12th till Monday the 15th Instant.*

R. BROWN, *P. S.*

5th February, 1841.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, February 12, 1841

ARRIVED Feb. 10, Ship *Earl of Balcarras*, J. Vaux, Master, from London 2d Oct.—*Passengers*: Messrs. F. Shum, and E. Dunsey.

WE understand that the Honorable the Governor intends visiting the ancient City of Surat on his return from the Capital of the Guicowar. His Excellency and Family may be expected here on Sunday next, and we give insertion to a notice of the postponement of a Party at Parell until the 15th, occasioned by an alteration in the plan of the distinguished Travellers.

WE call the attention of our readers to a letter signed "ASIATICUS" on the capabilities of the different harbours in the Western Coast of India, with reference to the project of the Madras Government to establish a Port near Mount Dilly. The writer's views are practical and sound, and will carry conviction to those Navigators acquainted with the Coast, while his suggestions are well worthy the attention of the Commercial and Mercantile World.

THE Post Master has put forth a Notice which we subjoin and think it a very proper one. The clamour and crowd of Peons at the windows of the Office on the arrival of the Overland Mails is distracting to the Sorters, and we think it is a pity a back room is not used for the purpose, where the noise would not annoy as at present. Every one is naturally anxious for letters, but that very anxiety defeats its own object. At the same time more Europeans Sorters might be entertained for the occasion, and much time saved by a greater division of the labour. The present sorting room is quite too small for the work to be done, and in every respect inconvenient, we hope however soon to see a more appropriate building erected, and one befitting what has now become the General Post Office for all India. As Calcutta is as much concerned in the matter as Madras or Bombay, perhaps the omnipotent Council out of a feeling of selfishness if not of the public good, may sanction the necessary Funds.

NOTICE.

As it would greatly facilitate the delivery of the Letters on the arrival of an Overland Mail, were less interruption experienced by the sorters, it is particularly requested, that Gentlemen instead of sending their Servants to the Post Office immediately the Signal is made, would wait a few hours, as the Steamer generally takes three hours from the time she is signaled to come to an anchor, and fully three more are required to sort the Letters.

The hour of delivery is marked on a board affixed to the door of the Post Office.

E. E. ELLIOT,
Post Master General,

Bombay, General Post Office,
10th February 1841.

THOUGH we were not favored either with the advertisement of the Meeting, or an account of the proceedings of the Bombay Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India held on the 4th Instant, yet we are most happy to notice its progress and success. There are few Societies which effect more practical good, and the encouragement of the Ryots is a sound political measure. The improvement of the Agriculturist is increasing the finances of the State, and we are glad to observe that the Government of India are aware of the soundness of the maxim, and have sanctioned a donation of 5000 rupees annually to enable the Society to carry its proceeds into effect. The Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Ramos for the production of 100lbs of Silk at his Garden at Naigaum near Parell, and several Prizes of five rupees were awarded to different Mallees for good specimens of vegetables. The improvement in these esculents may safely be traced to the exertions of the Society, which deserves the thanks of the Public for this improvement to the delicacies of our Tables if it had not far higher claims on superior considerations.

BY the Madras Papers of the 2d Instant, we perceive that our Neighbours are about to present a Congratulatory Address to the Queen and Prince Albert on the occasion of the birth of a Princess, an heiress to the Throne. The Calcutta *Hurkaru* of January 28th remarks on our being "very loyal people, and always ready with a demonstration." True so we are, but if we started a Company to Steam between here and Suez, we do not think we should be five years in *demonstrating* and two in bringing it to perfection. We have *demonstrated* many things that would be of great utility to Bombay, to the Supreme Council of Calcutta, but the *clear showing* has been of no avail. As far as the Grins of the Ditch folk go, we can only heartily laugh in return, and say whilst you grin, we have the laugh and START of ye. We doubt not that the Ditch itself or of what it is composed, would not "move an inch if Queen Victoria were to be safely delivered of twins." But the tide will change and if the Supreme City of Palaces is now behind hand in acknowledging her loyalty to her Queen, the time may come when it will need her protection and be glad to show her loyalty on every auspicious occasion.

BY the the Bengal Papers of the 1st of February we have received a few lines relative to Affghanistan just stating that 25,000 Camel Loads of grain had been deposited at Quetta, and that the Chief Engineer Captain Saunders had received orders to report on Caubul, Candahar, and Ghuznee, with a view to the strengthening and repairing their fortifications. We have also received letters from Bhaug which mention that the pacification of the Beloochee Tribes is progressing and sanguine hopes are entertained that general tranquillity will shortly prevail. Our Forces appear quite tired of eternal marches which lead to nothing. The News from the Punjaub hitherto seems not to have found its way to Sciude which is rather extraordinary, particularly as the Calcutta Press are now aware of the state of affairs and are offering opinions on the subject, and we extract a long article from the *Englishman*. That Paper states that not only General Ventura supports the claims of Shere Singh, but that Dhian Sing the Minister of the Ranee has given in his adherence to him. If this intelligence should prove to be true in addition to the fact of the Seikh army having joined him, there can be little doubt that he will get firmly established on the Guddee, provided he can prevail on the British Government to acknowledge and support his pretensions. But the *Englishman* at the conclusion of his article puts a case which is decidedly worthy of consideration when the previous character of Shere Singh is recollected, he says and truly "*If Shere Singh* "*cannot prove himself able to hold by* "*his own vigour*" his attempt at power, but is merely the puppet of the ambitious chiefs.—"Then the peace "of the Punjab will continue on too "insecure a footing to answer our "views and purposes, and Government must avowedly take a position "in support of Shere Singh which "shall effectually deter all further "opposition to him, and baffle all intrigue in favour of the Ranee. Such "a course of policy however will have "the effect of reducing the Panjaub "to a state of thorough dependance "on the British will, &c..&c." Now we opine that this is just the state which will be most advantageous to the British Interests. A subsidiary Force in the Punjaub and a controuling-British influence would leave us without a power of any magnitude from the Himalayahs to Cape Como-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

rin, The great Lord Clive said and said truly that there were no bounds to our Dominion in India, and with that foresight which marked him as the foremost man of his age pointed out that the first accession of Territory would be followed by the subjugation of the whole Peninsula. The Cannon of Plassey opened the Drama of conquest, and the reverberation of those echoes may yet announce the fertile plains of the Punjaub and the Vales of Cashmeer as tributary to the Merchant Rajahs of Leadenhall. The perfect annexation of the Punjaub to the Companies territories might be expensive as well as dangerous. The beautiful mezzo termine of a subsidized Force and a clever Resident may pave the way for a more intimate Union. Time that consumer of all things and all men, what "ed ax rerum" will shew whether we are right in our surmises, to him we commit the stream of events satisfied that the Anglo Indian Empire which may be said to be the modern wonder of the world, will be maintained and increased by the present servants of the Company, who will be found no mean successors to the power which has been wielded by a host of glorious names, among whom our GREAT DUKE the Alexander of later times flourishes in the foremost rank.

We took another turn with our friend Mahomed yesterday to the Races, hired his "Danger" expressly for the occasion, knowing that it was, to use a home phrase "a Derby Day" for the *Outram Cup*, one of the greatest attractions, as far as its weight went, (leaving the bets out of the question,) that were to be run for. We arrived just in time to see the *Iron Duke* walk over for the Turf Cup, subject to conditions which we presume means that the Horse walking over shall only receive the Stakes. The next was the Grand Race of the Day, "*The Outram Cup*," most deservedly subscribed for, in our opinion, in honour of a member of the Turf, and which we consider as one of the greatest compliment that could be paid an individual. The *Grand Master* started off with *Hoffman* at his side at a most slapping pace followed by *Potentate*, *Lochinvar*, and the others. The *Grand Master* kept the lead throughout, winning by half a length, *Hoffman* was next slightly punished, *Potentate* third, severely so, who appears to be a very stubborn and unwilling animal, and will only go when well whipped, had it been a three mile race, we think *Potentate* would have had it all his own way,—he proved himself when the *Elliott Cup* was run for, to be far the best horse, and we entertain the opinion that had the whip been well applied *on the starting* for the "Outram," the "*Grand Master*" would have had a very severe task of it. The Hack Stakes were won by Mr. Young's *Kamran*—a beautiful race,—followed so closely by *Retaliator*, that some thought it was a dead heat, but the Stewards decided the former first. *Roderick* was third and *Galopade* in, (we should say at the bottom of the Dance,) last, the attendance of the Fair Sex was as usual numerous, and the knowing and uninitiated appeared to be on the alert. The Natives were in full concourse, and the usual ceremonies and games so pleasing to this class of society were carried out. We shall attend on Saturday next, when we trust to have a little laughing and be enabled to make up our book to cover the losses we and our readers may have otherwise sustained.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY 11TH FEBRUARY 1841

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, 2 miles, 9st Sweepstakes Rupees 300.

The Confederates	G. A. H.	The Iron Duke, walked over.	9st.

SECOND RACE.—The Outram Cup for all Arab Maidens of the Season, 8st. 4lbs. Horses that have started before 9st. 2 miles, entrance Rupees 100.

Mr. Black's	B. A. H.	Hoffman	9st. 2
M. Daly's	G. A. H.	Lochinvar	9st. 0
Mr. Daly's	G. A. H.	The Potentate	8st. 4lb. 3
Mr. Simpson's	C. A. H.	Mootrub .. 8st. 4lb.	0
Capt. Harrison's	G. A. H.	Young Governor	9st 0
The Confederates	G. A. H.	Amato	9st, 0
The Confederates	B. A. H	The Grand Master 8st. 4lbs.	1
Mr. Vibart's	G. A. H.	Feramorze	9st. 4

Time.	
M.	S.
0	57
0	59
0	58
1	0
Total.. 3	54

THIRD RACE.—A Hack Plate of Rupees 300 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 50 each, 1½ miles, 11st. Gentlemen Riders; the Winner to be sold for Rupees 1000 if demanded within half an hour.

Mr. Kemp's	B. A. H	Retaliator	11st. 3
Mr. Vibart's	I. A. H.	Roderick	11st. 2
Mr. Simpson's	C. A. H.	Galopade	11st. 4
Mr. Young's	G. A. H.	Kamran	11st.

Time.	
M.	S.
1	1
1	1
1	1
Total.. 3	3

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Eighth Day's Drawing; Saturday, January 30, 1841.

PRIZES.

No. 4473 Prize of 50,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 2396 Prize of 5,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3862 2374 2836 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rs. each.
No 119 Prize of 500 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3145 1653 455 3840 635 1780 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rs. each.
Nos. 2714 4525 134 2440 3504 4144 4077 710 3204 4417 325 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rs. each.

The Ninth Day's Drawing will take place on Saturday next, the 6th day of February, 1841.—Tickets to be had at the Bank of Bengal and Lottery Office for the Last Two Days at 250 Rs. each.

THE BENGAL MARINERS' AND GENERAL WIDOWS'-FUND.

ORIENTAL OBSERVER, JANUARY 30.

The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund Meeting attracted a very small number of persons—which however is no subject of wonder considering how very much the list of subscribers has been reduced. The Fund, from early bad management, fell into disrepute with the public. The scale of pensions was not regulated with any just reference to the duration of life in India, or the fecundity of Mariner's wives:—the consequence was that the pensions were, on two several occasions, sadly cut down, and are at the present moment very incommensurate with the amount of subscription originally paid by the husbands of incumbents. But much has been done by Messrs. Fraser, McDonald and Co., the careful secretaries, to revive the fortunes of the institution, while the deaths of some pensioners, the marriage of certain of the female dependents, and the attainment of the disqualifying age by many of the male children of defunct subscribers, have by lightening the claims upon the Fund, rendered it more capable of fulfilling the purposes for which it was originally intended By the accounts, which are before us, it appears that the sum of Rs. 18,700 is now paid away annually in pensions to widows, children and orphans. But this sum is derived entirely from the interest on the Government paper, which constitutes the capital of the Fund, the monthly donation from Government of 500 sicca rupees, and the subscription of the *six* (!) remaining Members of the 2d class. Thus, though the Fund, to use a common phrase holds its own, it is not yet in a condition to replace the pensions upon their former footing, notwithstanding that the Secretaries charge but 1560 Rs. for the annual management of the institution.

But there is hope that affairs will yet improve. The Fund has not of late been brought sufficiently before the public to encourage people to join it. Indeed, many who would be most glad to provide for their families, are totally unaware of the existence of so good an opportunity as this Fund would present under improved circumstances. Let us hope that this notice of its condition, may attract attention, and that the Planters, before they carry out their own plan of a separate Fund, will consider whether it may not be better to build upon the foundation already available:—

HURKARU, FEBRUARY 1.

The exhibition of prize cattle will take place, in the front of the Town Hall, at 10 A. M. today. To those who are desirous of seeing what sort of cattle Calcutta can turn out, an admirable opportunity will be afforded this morning, to gratify their inclination, as, from what we have heard, we are led to believe, that the exhibition will be by far the best that has yet taken place.

We have intelligence from Affghanistan, extending to the 6th ultimo, to the effect that Captain Johnson, of Shah Soojah's Commissariat, has been ordered to collect 25,000 camel loads of grain at Quettah; and that Captain Saunders, Chief Engineer, has received orders to examine the principal fortresses—Caubul, Candahar, Ghuznee, &c., and to take measures to repair and strengthen them. We do not know whether this portends anything—it is a good thing to be well prepared.

ENGLISHMAN, FEBRUARY 1.

We understand that Captain Showers has received the appointment of Superintendent of the affairs of the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal, on a salary of 1000 rupees per mensem. He is therefore no longer a candidate for the office of Presidency Paymaster, which is expected will be vacated ere long. Should that appointment not yet be filled up it is to be hoped that the Governor General will not overlook the claim to consideration of Lieut.-Colonel Warren, whose brief tenure of the Town Majorship has not, we apprehend, proved a very substantial recompense for the hard blows which fell to his share at Ghuzni.

A meeting of the members of the Civil Fund took place at the Town Hall on Saturday last, for various purposes of business. The accounts, after having been laid before the meeting, were duly passed. They exhibited an excess of receipt over expenditure of Rs. 46,000. The old Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. J. P. Grant, who, being about to depart for Europe, is succeeded by Mr. Mansell, as the representative of the interests of the Civilians in the Agra Presidency. A question was mooted as to whether an *estimated* deficit of 1841 would require to be provided for before it is an *actual* one, and by what amount of cess. This question was decided in the affirmative, and the present cess of eight annas per cent fixed upon accordingly. It was resolved that the wife of one of the subscribers should be allowed, under certain circumstances, to subscribe instead of her husband, and a resolution was passed admitting Mr. F. Mackenzie and Mr. Tucker to the benefits of the Fund. The meeting then broke up.

On Saturday we had the satisfaction to receive further accounts of the progress of the revolution at Lahore, from which we are confirmed in our belief that Shere Singh will succeed in his object, though probably by some degree of compromise which shall secure to the Ranee something more than personal safety; for it appears that General Ventura (who, by the way, has been shewing the greatest kindness to some of our officers who chanced to be there, on their way Province-ward from Cabool) has undertaken the office of mediator, and it is not likely that his conditions will be rejected by the Ranee, as if they are, he will range himself decidedly and actively on the side of Shere Sing, whose claim to the musnud he already, as we mentioned in our first notice, sustains. By our last advices we find that Dihan Sing has come over to Shere Sing,—at least we infer this from one of the statements before us, though it is not explicitly asserted, but is rather assumed as a fact previously known to the writer by some means which he does not particularise. Of course, after that desertion of her cause, the widow could not protract her struggle very long, even if the few remaining chiefs who began by taking her side were to remain true to her, and their followers true to them; but the latter condition is already put out of the question, for the troops within her citadel have been actually fighting among themselves, and the reported result is that there has been great bloodshed, in addition to what has been caused by the common enemy. The fighting between the latter and the Ranee's people appears to have been very severe during the whole of the 16th and immense numbers are said to have been killed on both sides, but the slaughter which recommenced on the following day was at least temporarily allayed by the deputation of chiefs who waited, from the Ranee, on General Ventura to solicit his mediation. All the regular troops, including two regiments of Hindoostanees, had joined the standard of Shere Sing, so that there can be no doubt of his success, and probably Government will have official assurance of it before what we now write shall be known to the public, who at any rate need entertain no doubt whatever of the general correctness of what we have laid before them, in this matter, from the mere circumstance of our contemporaries knowing nothing at all about it! The only point to be now considered is, how far the change of Rulership may affect the position of the British Government in relation to the Punjab. We do not suppose that it will hesitate to recognise Shere Sing if he appear to be steadily supported by the country at large; but if he can not establish himself firmly on the Guddee,—if there is still to be resistance to him, so as to keep the Punjaub in a distracted state, our power must soon be cast into one of the scales in order that a state of tranquillity alike desirable for the Punjab itself, and for our political interests with reference to central Asia, may be speedily brought about. If Shere Sing cannot prove himself able to hold, by his own vigor, as Runjeet did, what we presume he has by this time gained—if he be but a puppet in the hands of his principal chiefs, who may keep him in their power, practically, by threatening to restore the Ranee—then the peace of the Punjab will continue on too insecure a footing to answer our views and purposes, and Government must avowedly take a position in support of Shere Sing which shall effectually deter all further opposition to him, and baffle all intrigue in favor of the Ranee. Such a course of policy, however, will have the effect of reducing the Punjab to a state of thorough dependance on the British will, and after that it cannot be long, nor is it desirable that it should be, ere we have virtually a footing in the country which will occasion the permanent stationing there of a division of our troops on terms which must ultimately, but at no long interval, reduce it to as complete a state of dependence as is the Nizam's sovereignty or that of Oude.

We were glad to perceive from General Cotton's order (published by us on Saturday) that the conduct of the second cavalry had at last been publicly stigmatised, by the military authorities on the spot, in language somewhat adequate to the occasion, for we always considered General Sale's notice of it as far to tender. There is, we conclude, a still heavier reprobation in store for those infamized squadrons, and we only hope that a still more personal punishment may fall on some of the traitors, for we cannot help thinking the cases of the misbehaviour might be brought home to individual native officers and non-commissioned officers, which would warrant their being dealt with, in the way of example, according to the utmost rigour of the military law. In noticing this point, of censure being bestowed where misconduct or incapacity is found to deserve it, we feel bound to evince an equal anxiety that praise should not be withheld from the quarter in which it is earned, nor be bestowed upon one person for acts which really were performed by another,—and we here allude to a circumstance which has been for some time within our knowledge, but which we wished to introduce under some favourable opportunity rather than abruptly where it was not led to (so long after the event) by the subject. Speaking now of the occurrences during General Sale's operations against Dost Mahommed and his partisans, and of censure having been spared where it was so loudly called for, we are induced to mention an instance in which Ensign Mayne, of the 27th native infantry, was deprived of a material portion of fame which General Sale's despatches transferred to Lieutenant Rind—very undeservedly, as it appears to us from documents now on our table. By this word 'undeservedly' we do not intend to say that Lieutenant Rind is undeserving, but that the particular praise conferred upon him in the case referred to was really due to Ensign Mayne. In detailing what took place at the much mismanaged attempt upon Joolgah, the order said to the effect that 'Lieutenant Rind led the native detachment well, to the storm, ably assisted by Ensign Mayne;' whereas, we are informed, and we have reason to believe correctly, that the first named of these two officers never was at the *head* of the detachment, which the grenadiers led, and that Mayne was the only sepoy officer *on the* ladders, or indeed actually *at* the breach. To say, therefore, that another officer *led* the detachment is to deprive Ensign Mayne of a meed of fame dear to every officer, but of especial service to a young one who has still his way to make and in whose path such opportunities of distinguishing himself, so very rarely fail. We do not blame the General for this misapplication of praise, beyond the degree of blame due for a mistake which we think closer and more attentive observation on his part would have obviated; because on a shortly previous occasion Sir Robert freely and fully commended the conduct of Ensign Mayne by saying that he 'particularly remarked the handsome style in which the Ensign led his company, the Grenadiers of the 37th N. I. skirmishing, so that there was no indisposition on the General's part to deprive him of any merit which appeared to be his due. It was not in principle a Keane and Deanie case at all; but still Sir R. Sale was in error as to the *fact* of which officer led the native troops at the storm of Joolgah, and we think that more careful enquiry would have let him know the truth.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, FEBRUARY 2.

The Ship *John Line* is, we understand, fast filling up. Three cabins have been taken for the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, who embarks, we believe, from Negapatam. Captain Charlton Holl of the 38th N. I., and Lieut. Houghton of the 1st Madras European Regiment, also go home in her. The young gentlemen who came out in the *John Line* have invited Capt. Brodie to a public dinner, in testimony of their grateful sense of his gentlemanly and liberal conduct towards them and their fellow passengers during the voyage. This is the good old English style of paying a hearty compliment; public dinners being rarely given to an individual whose merits and services are not duly appreciated.

Notwithstanding what is stated by our Vellore Correspondent, we understand that Lord Elphinstone will not return to the presidency for two or three weeks; or at any rate not till after visiting Nagore, Tripetty, and Calastry.

The officers of the 7th Regt. N. I., who had previously recorded their votes against the *Retiring Fund* have most honorably withdrawn their opposition and agreed to subscribe. Under these circumstances, it was almost more than could have been expected, retaining as they still do, though we think erroneously, the impression, that the *Fund* will only accelerate promotion through the grade of Major, and most materially retard it in the junior grades and seem persuaded that it will have this effect in their own regiment. If these gentlemen will carefully peruse the 10th and 17th paragraphs of the plan we think they will come to a different conclusion. But whether this effect be produced or not, we must say, that their conduct is highly praiseworthy, and eminently deserving of imitation by those who still remain dubious as to the benefits accruing from its establishment.

The names of two other officers who once dissented, are also annexed; besides which, there are the votes of the 41st, an of the 33d just relieved from Moulmain, leaving but an exceedingly small remnant in the way of non contents, which will, we expect, in a short period, disappear altogether.

At the request of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. we readily give insertion to the letter of Mr. Turton relative to the Precursor movements. From the first agitation of this scheme, we gave it our determined opposition, believing as we always did and do now, that but for its introduction, the Comprehensives would long since have completed their arrangements. We do not like the style of writing in which the letter is couched. It says, in effect, "if you Madrasites don't come down with the coin, the *Precursor*, when finished, shall not call at the *benighted* on her way out; and we are not quite certain whether she will take up Madras at all, as it would occasion a delay of twenty-four hours on her passage to Suez, which is rather too much to concede to those who take little or no interest in our affairs." The feeling at Madras is decidedly anti-precursorite; and with the prospect before us of the *Peninsular and Oriental Company* stepping into the place of the Comprehensives, and so occupying the whole line between Calcutta and England, it appears to us strange indeed that the Precursors should persist in their plan. If nothing better were promised, there would be some shew of reason in their so doing: but the very last mail informed us that every thing was in a fair way of being adjusted, so as to meet the wishes of all.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 2.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—Lord Elphinstone after reaching Vellore proceeded at once upon his tour to Nagree, Treputtee, Calustree, &c. and, it is now said will return to the Presidency about the end of the month. The leave granted to Mr. Dowdeswell, Judge of Nellore, has been cancelled at his own request Mr. Whittingham Asst. Collector Southern Arcot, has obtained leave of absence to visit the Presidency for one month. The Hon'ble Mr. Tracey, Asst. Judge at Cochin has leave to proceed to Sea for a twelve months on sick Certificate.

SHIKAR.—A Correspondent to the Westward informs us that the Sportsmen in the Southern Mahratta Country have done great execution this season amongst the denizens of the Jungle, Dr. Orr whilst at Dharwar with the 47th Regiment having killed 2 Tigers, 1 Bear, 1 Elk, 3 Antelope, and an host of small game. Captain Hall, of the Artillery too, has bagged within a few days near Belgaum, a greater number of Florikan, Snipe, &c., than ever before fell to one gun during an equal period, to say nothing of an enormous Snake, which our Correspondent describes "as quite a Boa *en petit*." Captain Harris, the celebrated hunter and naturalist also killed a monstrous Bison and other game in great quantities ere he quitted Belgaum for Poonah.

MHARWARRIE EXACTIONS AT HYDERABAD.—A correspondent in the Nizam's dominions makes loud complaint of the loss to individuals, not in the Service, by the circulation of inferior currency throughout the Hyderabad country, and the consequent exactions of *Shroffs* and *Bunneahs*, who demand a per centage on all Rupees in the slightest degree cracked or flawed together with a detail of other matters of a financial nature, which appear well deserving the notice of the British Resident as bearing very heavily on the interests of Ryots, in fact on the interests of all throughout the Hyderabad Dominions save and except the fortunate *Mharwaries*, to whom an improved currency would be positive ruin; we feel confident, however, that these harpies will be but little longer permitted to practice their exactions on the unfortunate Ryots, whose rights will we are sure be looked to by the British Resident, and measures adopted for relieving them from the imposition at present very generally practised throughout the Nizam's dominions.

SPECTATOR, FEBRUARY 3.

It will be observed that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, has been formally convened by the Sheriff, to be held at the College Hall on Saturday next at 11 A. M. "for the purpose of preparing addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Royal." This measure has been taken in consequence of a requisition duly signed having been put forward, and the inhabitants of Madras will doubtless embrace the opportunity of thus expressing that loyal and sympathetic feeling towards their Sovereign, which the occasion is so well calculated to elicit.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. KENNETH MACAULAY, Senior Member of the Medical Board, which took place on Monday night, after a long and latterly hopeless illness, and whose retirement from the service was to have taken place on the 25th instant.

A rumour is now current, which though so far as we are yet aware, rather questionable in its authority, is still too important to pass entirely unnoticed. It is to the effect that the Court of Directors having pledged themselves to support the newly formed "Bank of Asia," which obtained a Charter a few months since, are inclined to oppose the institution of the proposed Bank of Madras. Any lengthened comment upon this rumour would at least be premature, but we shall be slow in believing that a privilege which every third or fourth rate town in England possesses, aye and exercises too, not a little to its own benefit, should through an *avowedly* sinister influence be denied to one of the Indian Presidencies. The time for such doings has gone bye, and if Madras be true to herself it will not be possible to deprive her of the benefits of a popular Bank of her own, whatever interest may be brought into the field to oppose her. Till the fact is rendered more certain, we shall however attach little credit to it, and forbear further remark.

We have been requested to notify for the information of our Sporting friends, that the Hunting Season will close on the 3d March.

We hear from Sholapoor that General DELAMOTTE, C. B. commanding the Division, arrived there on the 16th ultimo accompanied by his Deputy Adjutant General and Captain MANT, the Deputy Judge Advocate General. During the week the A. Troop Horse Artillery, the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, and 52d Regiment N. I. were severally inspected and reviewed, the performance of each arm meeting with the General's approval—in fact our correspondent states the three reviews were excellent. The General was to leave on the 26th ultimo, visiting Kulladgee and Dharwar on his return. The Rev. Mr. FLETCHER from Bombay is on a visit of inspection at Sholapoor, where he is much occupied, the station not having been visited by a Chaplain for the last year and a half. We rejoice to find however that a Church is now to be built and a Chaplain permanently appointed. The weather is getting hot, and the supplies as usual at this station are very dear. Mr. BIRD the Superintending Surgeon was expected shortly; the troops both European and Native were healthy.

The Retiring Fund still progresses, the assents of the Officers of the 7th, 31st, 33d and 41st N. I. being now added to the former list. The assents of the Officers of the 33d Regiment have been just received from Moulmein, and those of the 7th are deserving of remark, as being actuated by a noble spirit. The Officers of this Regiment had previously recorded their votes against the Retiring Fund, but in the present stage of proceedings "do not consider themselves justified in declining to subscribe to an Institution for the benefit of the whole Army." That in some corps, especially at the onset, the Retiring Fund may not work so well as in others is a very probable contingency, but we fear it is the nature of things that in all large bodies, some sacrifice must be made to the common good, whenever any general measure is contemplated. A *certain* general advantage, in which at some period or other, every individual has a fair chance of participating, is what the Retiring Fund holds out, and more than this it is not perhaps possible to attain.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Madras, held at the Society's Garden, on Wednesday the 13th *January* 1841, *at half past* 5 *o'clock*, P. M.

PRESENT

The Honorable Sir Edward Gambier, Kt. President in the Chair.

J. Wylie, Esq. M. D.	J. Shaw, Esq.
Major H. Moberly,	J. Arathoon, Esq.
Rev. Mr. F. Spring M. A.	His Highness the Nabob's Secretary.
R. Cole, Esq.	

R. Whight, Esq M. D. *Secretary*.

Read Annual Report of the General Committee.

Read monthly proceedings of the General Committee for the months of October, November, and December.

1st. *Resolved.*—That the Annual report of the General Committee be approved and adopted by the meeting.

2d. *Resolved.*—That the proceedings of the General Committee be confirmed,

3d. *Resolved.*—That the Cash accounts be passed.

4th. *Resolved.*—On the recommendation of the General Committee that the usual Annual Show be not held this season.

5th, *Resolved.*—In accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee that Baron C. F. H. Von Ludwig, Phil. and M. D. &c. &c. &c. be nominated an honorary Member of the Society.

6th. *Resolved.*—In accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee that John Lindley, Ph. D. F. R. S. L. S. and G. S. &c. &c. &c. be nominated an honorary Member of the Society.

The Meeting further directs the attention of absent Members, to the statement of the General Committee, in its Annual report, that the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Sugar Canes in the Garden are now ready for cutting, and will without delay, be distributed to all those, who have applied for them, also that the annual supplies of seed having already been writteng for, may be expected in the course of June or July at latest, when all those who may in the interval have applied for Shares will be supplied with the least possible delay.

7th. *Resolved.*—That the thanks of the Meeting be recorded to the President for his obliging conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) E. J. GAMBIER,
President.

CEYLON.

Death of Mr. Marshall.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of HENRY AUGUSTUS MARSHALL Esq. Auditor General which took place at his residence at Murwal on Saturday night, at the age of 64 years. During the holidays he took a trip to Nuera Ellia, after which he appeared in excellent health and spirits, but fever soon made its appearance, under which he sank in a few days. Mr. Marshall was father of the Civil service by many years having come out to Ceylon more than 42 years ago with Governor North in 1798, since when he never returned to Europe. He was a graduate of Christ's Church College Cambridge, and admitted to be the best classical scholar for many years in the Island.

Providentiol Escape of the Governor from a fatal accident.

In travelling through the Black Forest beyond Pusilewe in his Palankeen Carriage on Thursday, the horse refused to take the hill, backed the Carriage across the Road, & fell over the side into a precipice of at least 30 feet depth. The horse was killed and the Carriage dashed to pieces—His Excellency had not alighted from the Carriage above a minute, when he witnessed this destruction without the possibility of attempting to arrest it-After this providential escape, His Excelleney rode and walked back to the Pavilion, where he arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock, P. M. and has not suffered from the shock.

Sir John Wilson.

Lieutenant General Sir JOHN WILSON arrived at Colombo from his Coffee Estate at Nilembo a few days since, with the intention of proceeding home Overland.

Sir JOHN's old friends at Colombo have been much gratified to see him looking so well after his residence in the Interior.

Kandy.

The Supreme Court closed its sittings on the 22nd Inst. and the Officers return to Colombo to-day. The Chief Justice does not, however come back immediately, but intends to take a tour through part of the Interior with Lady OLIPHANT On the evening of the 22nd the Serjeants of the 90th L. I. gave a Grand ball in commemoration of the presentation of their Colours; the Officers of the Regiment and their Ladies honoured the occasion with their presence.

EUROPE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 23.

Extract of a Frankfort letter in the *Avondb ode* of Amsterdam:—"There is to be formed at Munich a kind of military congress, in which only those states will take part whose troops are comprised in the 7th and 8th corps of the federal army; viz. Bavaria for the 7th, and Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, for the 8th. A Wurtemberger General has arrived in the Bavarian Capital, and there is now more talk than ever of erecting the fortresses which are ordered to be built on the western and southern frontiers of Germany. Many states insist on these fortresses being completed without delay. Large quantities of ammunition and stores of all kinds are collecting at Manheim."

King William Frederic of Holland, travelling as the Count of Nassau, has arrived at Berlin.

The Hanoverian, Wurtemberg, and Bavarian papers mention that military preparations are continuing in those states; that considerable sums are devoted to the purchase of cavalry horses, and that most of the regiments were ordered to have their reserves complete and to be on the war footing. On the other hand, the *Hamburgh Correspondent* maintains, on the strength of what it calls irrefragable authority, that Prussia, whatever the other German States may be doing, is only inspecting her military department, and is not thinking of mobilizing any part of her army; a measure which, it adds, is not considered desirable in the present financial condition of that country.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following from Belgrade, dated 5th inst.:—"M. de Daschkoff has arrived here to replace M. de Titoff as Russian Consul-General in Servia, whilst M. de Titoff shall remain at Constantinople. Prince Michael has returned from a journey in his principalities. He was accompanied in this excursion by the French, Austrian, and Prussian Consuls. He visited several Turkish fortresses, particularly Silistria and Braila, and also the fields of battle of the last wars between Turkey and Russia. Order and tranquillity are gradually returning in Servia.—A slight disturbance occurred at Schabab, on the 31st ult., where the populace wished to seize on some of the Prince's property, but order was soon restored."

We mentioned, a short time back, that the King of Greece had conferred the decoration of the Order of the Saviour on several French naval officers We now learn that this honour was bestowed only on officers who had been present at the battle of Navarino, and was intended as an acknowledgement of the services rendered by them to the cause of Greek independence on that occasion.

M. Cremieux, in passing through Athens, on his return home from Alexandria and constaminople, received the honours of a grand dinner given him by the Bar of that capital, and was congratulated on the successful result of the endeavours of himself, and Sir Moses Montefiore, in behalf of the Jews of Damascus.

Several extensive magazines at the Prussian artillery depôt of Glogau, in Silesia, were destroyed by fire, a short time since, together with all the stores in them. The conflagration is believed to have been accidental.

Large orders for flint-lock muskets have been recently made at Liège on account of the Russian Government, and have already been in great part executed. The Bavarian Government has been making extensive purchases of cloth and leather at Verviers and Stavelot in Belgium.

A correspondent at Rome writes to the *Augsburg Gazette* that at the funeral of the late lamented Princess Borghese, the young men who lived in the neighbourhood of the palace took off some of the horses from the hearse and aided in dragging the vehicle to church, while an immense crowd of poor people, most of whom had experienced the charity of the deceased lady, followed the mournful procession.

A very important subject was brought under the notice of the Queen's Bench, and of the public, on Monday—the monopoly, lately created in favour of railway proprietors, of the means of forwarding passengers and goods. The faculty of locomotion in the entire nation has been in a manner placed under their control for their advantage. Sir F. Pollock moved for a rule to compel the Grand Junction Railway Company to treat all their customers, whether carriers of goods or passengers, on equal terms. He made the application on the part of Messrs. Pickford, the well-known carriers, who complain that so much favour is shown to Messrs. Horne and Chaplin that they cannot carry goods on the railway to any profit. The Court granted the rule, and the whole qucetion will be fully argued. That it should be fully argued, and the bearings of this new mode of travelling, of which the Legislature has granted several monopolies, should be fully explained and known, is at present of very great practical and public importance. Only a portion of the country is yet supplied with railways, and a number of Bills will be brought into Parliament next Session to form additional railways The discussion may perchance open the eyes of the Legislature to the effects of what it has done, and is about to do, on the subject, of which we believe it to have been, and yet to be, most profoundly ignorant. Is it, or was it, aware that it was conferring on the proprietors of railways an absolute controul, and almost without the possibility of competition, of all the traffic both in carrying goods and passengers wherever they were established? From the inherent superiority of railways this must be the case, till some better and cheaper means of conveyance be discovered. But the owners of railways are not the discoverers of the principle, nor, except as they are so created by Parliament, the exclusive possessors of the means of carrying it into effect. They only seize the discoveries of other men, a portion of the general convenience which art and skill have called into existence, and that seizure the Legislature has sanctioned, and has made them, within certain boundaries, the legal, and, as far as it can, the rightful and the absolute owners. In conferring these powers the Legislature has taken very inadequate means of providing for the public security, or protecting the public against the monopolies it has established. If it had expressly reserved the right to resume the grant, or given the monopoly for a period, till it was ascertained how the new contrivance could be carried into effect, or had set about making railways itself, or had passed some general principle, and subject to certain conditions, while it had empowered the executive government to institute a species of discipline for the whole, suitable to the circumstances, it would only have done its duty to the public, and been enabled to protect them. Now it can do no such thing. It has established the monopolies as property, and property is not so easily interfered with. Even the enactment for individuals to run their own engines, which was intended for protection, has turned out a failure, because the Legislature was not acquainted with the circumstances for which it was making laws. The consequences of the railway monopolies begin to make the folly of the Legislature apparent. It is equally to blame, whether it were ignarant of the effects of its own proceedings, or acquainted with them, and regardless of their consequences. It has, whether it meant it or not, established in the hands of individuals a monopoly of the means of transmission, and has exposed the public to heavier charges, we believe, than are necessary, and has not provided for their safety. Such experience is not calculated to inspire confidence, and certainly does not make us desirous that it should extend its power, and while yet completely ignorant of the effects of its own regulations, should add largely to their number. -(SUN.)

A NURSERY FLIGHT;—About three weeks since an order was transmitted to the upholsterers to her Majesty to design and make a cot and two baths. The talents and ingenuity of the designer, a distinguished French *artiste*, were accordingly called into operation. On Tuesday the cot was sent home. The body of the cot is in the shape of that elegant marine shell, the nautilus, *being a happy conception of the designer, that the child of the "Ocean Queens" should enjoy its first slumbers and be cradled in a cot whose very form is emblematic of the main strength and glory of it. "island home."* The frame-work is of the *choicest* mahogany. The whole is gilt and surmounted with the Royal crown, and presents *at out ensemble* at once classic and unique. The baths are not yet finished, but are being expedited as rapidly as possible, and it is understood that one will be lined with silver and the other with marble.—(Courier.)

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.—The following circular has been sent by Dr. Griffiths, the titular Bishop of London, to all the clergy under his jurisdiction:—

"Rev. dear Sir,—As the whole nation is anxiously looking forward to an event in which it is deeply interested, it behoves us to implore in fervent prayer the especial protection of Heaven upon our young Queen. The preservation of the life of our gracious Sovereign, the sanctification as well as the health of her promised offspring, and the future happiness of these Realms, are blessings which cannot be too importunately demanded from the giver of every good gift. We therefore enjoin that the Collect, Secret, and Postcommunion, *pro quacunque necessitate*, be added to every mass said in your chapel, when the rubrics allow their insertion, until further notice; when we hope to congratulate you on the success of your prayers.

"Rev, dear Sir, your faithful servant in Christ,
"London, Nov. 14. "X THOMAS GRIFFITHS.
"You can admonish your flock to join in the same pious supplication."—(Chronicle.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 24.

A curious article appeared in yesterday's *Times apropos* to a rumour said to have been afloat in the City of the formation of a Coalition Ministry. The *Times* ascribes the alleged rumour to "feelers" put forth "by underlings about the Treasury." The first "feeler" of this sort that we have noticed appeared in its own columns some three months ago, or there abouts. The notion of coalition can have no other than a Tory origin. It corresponds with the characteristic unprincipledness of the party. It naturally results from the weariness of procrastinated hopes. Session after session have the emoluments of office been promised to the impatient waiters upon Providence. Every Tory oracle has again and again predicted the coming restoration, only to have its prophecy falsified by the event. The *Times* took advantage of the approach of the almanack season to play its part amongst those political Murphys, and fixed Easter as the period when its faction should have "about this time, more or less," of what they so eagerly covet. We called the *Times'* leader curious, on account of the dexterity with which it seems to discountenance and denounce coalition, and yet contrive to render prominent and impressive whatever favours the notion.—(CHRONICLE.)

Baron Munchausen, late Hanoverian Minister, took his departure on Monday for Dover, where he embarked the following day in a Government packet for Calais *en route* to Hanover.—(Post.)

It is currently reported and believed in the best informed quarters, that Lord Palmerston advised with and obtained the concurrence of Lord Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, in the Eastern policy before he adopted it, or before he acted on it. How would the public have been struck by the fact, in the *Court Circular*, as thus:—"Yesterday a Council Extraordinary was held at Sir Robert Peel's: it was attended by Lords Palmerston, Aberdeen, Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Despatches were forwarded immediately afterwards from the Foreign office, to the Court of St. Petersburg!'—(Examiner.)

A county meeting was held on Wednesday Sast in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, the High Iheriff in the chair, to form an auxiliary society for the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa. Among those present were the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Weyland, Mr. Wodehouse, Dean of Norwich, Lord Berners, Lord Colborne, Hon. Admiral Irby, Mr. J. J. Gurney, Sir C. Clarke, Hon. and Rev. E. Pelew, Mr. Jeremy (Recorder of Norwich), Sir T. F. Buxton, Mr. A. Johnston and family, Dowager Lady Suffield, Dowager Lady F. Suffield, Mrs. Stanley, the Lady of the Bishop of Norwich, Mrs Opie, and a large assembly of the wealthy of the city and county. A party of Chartists, headed by Mr. Dover, the weaver, obtained ingress to the hall at one of the lower doors, and it soon became apparent that it was the intention of the party to attempt to gain the ascendancy in the day's proceedings. The High Sheriff having opened the business of the day, the Bishop of Norwich addressed the meeting at great length in support of the first resolution, during the delivery of which the Right Rev. Prelate was frequently interrupted by the Chartists with hisses and groans, and cries of "Lork at home before you go abroad."—Mr. Weyland seconded the resolution, but the same kind of interruption was continued.—Mr. Dover, the leader of the Chartist party, then rose, amidst the vociferous plaudits of his friends, to propose the following amendment:—"That this meeting views with deep regret the many proofs of despotic slavery at home, and pledges itself to use all exertions to put a final stop to slavery wherever it is found to exist." (Loud and general plaudits from the Chartist party)—this amendment was seconded by a Mr. T. Hewitt, who was accoutred in a fustian shooting jacket.—The High Sheriff then proceeded in the midst of great confusion to take a show of hands for the original resolution and Mr. Doversamendment, when the numbers appeared to be tolerably equal. The High Sheriff, however, declared it to be his opinion that the majority of the meeting was in favour of the original resolution. This announcement was productive of increased tumult, which continued without cessation throughout the remainder of the proceedings.—The other resolutions in support of the auxiliary society were then moved, seconded, and carried, amidst the most noisy demonstrations of discontent from the Chartists.—The meeting then separated.—(Advertiser.)

SAFETY BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The *Dover Telegraph* contains the following:—

We have again to notice the talented exertions of our townsman, Lieut. Worthington, in regard to this most perilous portion of her Majesty's dominions. The Goodwin Sands have for ages continued to mock the skill of the most enterprising engineers. Generation after generation has witnessed it to be the grave of countless human beings, within sight of their native land. The Sands are about ten miles in length and three in width—within about six miles of Ramsgate and Deal. On the outward or south-east portion, nearest the Continent, the approach is the most dangerous, especially at low water rises full 18 feet over the surface of the sand, and the other day, a Dutch Indiaman ventured, and was blown right over it; but "bumping her bottom" (in the emphatic nautical phrase), she was slightly injured, and went into Ramsgate Harbour to be "looked after." The question, then, we submit emphatatically is, whether all this work of misery and death is to go on for ever?—whether British or human skill may not present some obstacle, more or less effectual in qualifying, if not annihilating, the evil which we deprecate?—whether the same spirit of perseverance which has succeeded in groping up a few useless guns and rotten timbers of the *Royal George*, may not be applied in a better taste and cause, in resisting the wild fury of the elements which makes the Goodwin Sands the grave of thousands? But be this as it may, two enterprising professional men, Capt. Bullock and Lieut. Worthington, have at least set noble examples in an attempt to do *something* to soften the horrors and lighten the miseries of the spot under discussion. Capt. Bullock's pillar yet braves the tremendous gales which have lately blown about us; and although upon a comparatively small scale, with Mr. Worthington's erection, holds out the comforting truth, that there is encouragement for improvement. That gentleman has our warmest thanks for the gallantry of his patriotic spirit. The plan of our townsman is upon a more comprehensive basis, exhibiting an equilateral triangle, fastened by a perpendicular upright in the centre; at the bottom of which, and of each of the three uprights which form the triangle, there is a large, massive boss, or circle, of cast iron, ten feet high, flanked by cast iron, at right angles, at the bottom, of five feet in width. Upon these four massive bases whole wooden superstructure is built. These iron bosses are sunk into the sand, which is supposed to have three several strata or qualities—first, of loose shifting sand; secondly, of more settled, or concrete, sand; and thirdly, of chalk. When once fixed, the machine is supposed to be immovable. It is upwards of forty feet in height, and its sides are forty feet in length. Its *visibility*, in thick and blowing weather, is of the utmost importance. The triangular form gives the greatest stability, as it presents the least resistance to the wind and sea. The angles may be so placed as to point to the most open and exposed parts of the horizon; and the upright principals are composed in a manner to combine strength, and to afford facilities for uniting the frame-work, without being weakened by mortises. The frame-work does not embody large masses of timber; but it is so arranged as to combine the greatest possible fitness. The most simple and ready facilities are placed to afford ascent and descent in every case. The platform on the top braces the whole together very strongly. On this platform there is a beacon and a roundhouse; the former crowns the latter, and may be seen from afar, by its elevated position. A light, a boat, a gun, a bell, a flagstaff, and every minor requisite that might be brought into use upon every emergency, are also provided. By a little attention will be perceived, that if any one of the angles should be inclined to settle more than the others, there is a reciprocal force, in a threefold degree, acting against it; and it can scarcely be conceived how one part of the beacon could sink down, or be lifted up, without the whole moving together; the latter is inconceivable. We believe it would cost the government but a trifling sum, compared with its importance, to carry Mr. Worthington's scheme into complete, and, as we believe, successful effect.—(Dover Telegraph.)

A distinguished artillery officer, whose writings on topics connected with his profession have excited deserved attention, has addressed to us the following valuable suggestion, the adoption of which would, we have little doubt, prevent many serious railroad collisions. Nothing can be simpler or easier in practice than the sort of telegraphic communication recommended by our correspondent:—

ROCKET AND BLUE-LIGHT SIGNALS FOR RAILROADS.

Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of the *Standard*, to suggest to directors of railroads the use of rockets and pyrotechnical blue-lights, as means of establishing a code of signals on the various lines? Thus, if a train be delayed at night when *en route*, either from accident to the train, from the road being impassable from drifted snow, or from the rail being defective—if a blue light were to be ignited by one of the guards, its blaze of light would be a beacon to approaching trains, even in a fog, and be seen more distinctly and at a far greater distance than the coloured lamps now in use. Disabled or retarded trains could throw up any preconcerted number of rockets to telegraph to the destined station the cause of detention and the nature of the assistance required. For this purpose all trains should carry with them boxes of blue lights and rockets, up and downtrains being distinguished by rockets having different coloured stars. Even in the day-time bang-rockets might be used as signals. Indeed, by means of rockets a telegraph might be established from one end of a line to the other, which would convey information in a few minutes, both by day and night, even from London to Liverpool.—(Standard.)

TWO WONDERFUL CLOCKS.—Two very extraordinary clocks were, some time since, presented by the East India Company to the Emperor of China, being entirely manufactured by English artists. They were in the form of chariots, each of which contained a lady seated, leaning her right hand on a part of the chariot, under which was a clock, little larger than a shilling, that struck, repeated, and went for eight days, without requiring winding up. A bird was on the lady's finger, finely modelled, and set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded as if to fly, and which was made to flutter for a considerable time on touching a diamond button. The body of this curious bird, in which were the wheels that animated it, was less than the sixteenth part of an inch. In the lady's left hand was a golden tube, with a small round box on the top, to which was fixed a circular ornament set in diamonds, which went round in three hours. A double umbrella was over the lady's head, supported by a small fluted pillar, and under which was a bell that struck the hour, though apparently unconnected with the clock; and at the lady's feet was a golden dog before which were two birds, set with precious stone sand apparently flying away with the chariot, which from another secret motion is contrived to run in any direction, while a boy appears so push it forward There were also flowers, ornaments and a flying dragon, all set with precious stones, or formed of them, and the rest was made of gold most curiously exected, and presenting a wonderful specimen of ingenuity and talent.—(Curier.)

GIGANTIC SKELETON.—As the workmen of Messrs. Barry and Jones were digging a new paint pit, at Llanllinna, near Amlweh, they discovered, within three feet of the surface, a stone urn, on opening which they found a human skeleton, in a high state of preservation, measuring the extraordinary length of seven feet six inches. The skeleton throughout was quite proportional to its length, and in very perfect condition. The urn appears to have been made from the Aberdovey limestone, and had the appearrance of being much corroded by time. It bears no inscription to throw on its history any rays of information to gratify the inquiries of the curious respecting this gigantic "remnant of departed years." From the rude nature of this urn of coffin, it seems probable that the body had been first laid in the grave, and limestones placed round its sides, and on the top only, which, from the length of time they had lain under ground, had become cemented together.—(Cambrian.)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, NOVEMBER 27.

PERFECTION OF NAVAL GUNNERY.—Extract of a letter from a naval officer, dated off Beyrout, Oct. 1:—

"A most beautiful manœuvre was successfully performed this morning. You must know that a bright look out is kept for deserters from the enemy, who are anxious to get on board our ships, and if they are caught before they can get down to the beach they are killed. This morning a poor fellow was observed by us, sitting down under some rocks, and at the same moment it was discovered that two fellows were hurrying down with drawn swords to despatch him, and two others were posted on a point to shoot him should he take to the water. In two minutes the poor fellow who had deserted would have had their swords through him, or else his head off, and he was conscious of their proximity to him, when a nice 32lb. shot, fired just over the head of the victim, put to the route the pursuers. He was perfectly aware that the shot that had passed over him was meant for his protection, and crouched as closely as possible to be out of the line of fire. A boat was immediately manned and armed, and sent to the spot the man was on, but before she reached another attempt was made by the Egyptians to get at the fugitive; the same kind of messenger was again sent flying over boat and man, right at the soldiers, and in a few minutes the life of a fellow-creature was saved, who has compelled to serve a tyrant he detested. When he got on board, he said he felt secure when he found that the guns of the English ship were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were ordered to be pointed at a hole in the castle, not more than four feet in diameter, through which three fellows were looking out to fire upon our boats in-shore; the whole went off as one gun, and every shot went slap in o the hole. We found out afterwards from a deserter, that it broke one man's back, knocked another's leg off, and killed the third."—(Hampshire Telegraph.)

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COALS.—The bark *Amazon*, of Liverpool, Clarke Campbell, master, sailed from Pembrey (near Llanally) on 9th May last, bound for Bombay, with a cargo of coals. On 4th June, in lat. 9, 29. N, long. 25, 20 W., a large mass of coals ignited from spontaneous combustion. The captain writes, that "they broke out in a solid body of fire." He immediately got the hatches well battened down, and every place well stopped up by which air could enter, in order, if possible, to smother the burning. On the 6th, he opened the hatches, but the heat and sulphurous smell prevented the possibility of going below. He then closed them again, stopped up the scuppers, and through holes bored in the deck poured from the head pump and with buckets so much water upon the coals, that by next day there were five and a half feet of water in the hold, and the coals, as Captain Campbell writes, "well cooled down." The same evening they commenced discharging the heated coal and cinders, and threw overboard about 250 tons before the captain could consider the ship safe.—(Liverpool Albion)

PRESERVATION OF FOXES IN WINDSOR PARK.—The statement which has gone the rounds of the Press, that the foxes (which have, until lately, been doomed to destruction) in the Great Park at Windsor, are, for the future, to be preserved, by the orders and for the sport of Prince Albert, may lead to the supposition that a pack of fox hounds will be added to his Royal Highnes's establishment, but such an additional item of expense we are assured, will not appear amongst the outgoings of the. Prince When the Prince is disposed for a day's sport, the splendid pack of fox-hounds belonging to Sir John Cope, whose kennel is but a few miles from the Great Park, will always be at his Royal Highness's service. During the present season, Sir John's hounds have had several days' excellent sport in the Great Park, and upon two or three occasions the Prince and several members of the Royal Household have joined in the chase. The Prince rides with considerable more confidence than on his first arrival in this country. "Practice makes perfect," but the less he has to do with his German riding-master (who sits a horse beautifully at a walking pace) the better; for to ride over a five barred gate, or to cross a brook twenty feet in the clear, with "toes lickling his, stirrups," is neither the way to ensure his neck, nor the lengthened enjoyment of his £30,000 a year. A rider, who is straining after effect, behind a pack of buck hounds, across a hedge and-ditch country, with now and then a wide brook, with a double fence, by way of variety, is almost sure to be "in at the *death*," sooner or later, but not of the *stag*. The best riding master is "experience and practice, with good pluck.

INUNDATTON IN ITALY-FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The *Gazetee Piemontlee* of the 9th instant has the following melancholy narrative:—

"On the night of the 30th of October, a violent storm having burst upon Monte Carogne, in the valley of Aosta, all the streams and torrents of the districts left their beds, and rushed with tremendous force into the valley, dragging with them, in their rapid fall, trees, rocks, and avalanches. The enormous accumulated mass broke suddenly on the town of Verres, situated at the foot of the mountain. On the following day, where a number of houses were to be seen before, there is nothing now but ruins, and an immense body of rushing water. No fewer than eighty inhabitants of Varces, a small town containing a population of about 1,200, lost their lives in this dreadful catastrophe. Some houses were also overturned in the neighbouring communies. At Brisogna four men lost their lives, and at Emarese there were three victims."

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.